Henry Fuehler

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POETRY.

Love.

O love! What may thine emblem be?
Thine is the sybil's branch of gold,
Which gives e'en on earth to see
Elysium's glittering gates unfold;
And thine the foot of elfin power
Whose sight can make the spirit glow—
Like the green ring that gems the moor
An emerald in a waste of wo.

Such art thou when thy path is sweet,
And leads o'er Hope's delirious plain;
When youthful hearts in music meet,
As summer winds the warbling main,
Such is thy power when thou dost come
With wing of light and breath of flowers,
And waken in thy votary's home
The lyre that rung in Eden's bowers.

But ah! far darker powers are thine—
To bid fond hearts in vain to glow,
No rose to bloom, no ray to shine,
And lay your hope in ruin low!
O baffled Love! thine are the hues
That shroud in gloom the march of years,
And as the glow worm lights the dews,
Thou glimmerest on the dark heart's tears.

Jewish Evening.

The sun is set, and yet his light
Is lingering on the crimson sky,
Like memory, beautiful and bright,
Of holy men that die.

O'er Tabor's hill, o'er Baca's dale
The shades of evening softly creep,
Softly as mother draws the veil
To wrap her infant's sleep.

The dews fall gently on the flower
Their fresh'ning influence to impart
As pity's tear of soothing power
Revives the drooping heart.

The twilight star from Hermon's peak
Comes mildly o'er the glistening earth;
And weary hirelings joy to seek
Their dear domestic hearth.

Who sends the sun to Ocean's bed?
Who brings the night's shade from the west?
Who bids the balmy dews to shed?
Who gives the weary rest?

'Tis *He* who at the seasons due
Sends forth the sun's returning light,
Whose mercies every morn are new
Whose faithfulness each night.

An Adventure.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

The Clock of Notre Dame was just telling midnight. I was hastening home to my hotel in the Suburb St. Germaine; when I crossed Point Neut, a horse, driven rapidly in a gig, stumbled and fell, sparks of fire flew in all directions, from the violence of the fall, and a scream of alarm in a female voice, issued from the interior of the carriage. I hastened to yield my assistance, and arrived very seasonably, for the driver reckless of every thing else had rushed to his horses head, and vainly endeavored to get the animal which was dangerously hurt, upon his legs again.

The lady had fainted. I took her out in my arms, and seated her on the side walk.—As I had been the principle cause of her swooning she soon opened her eyes; her senses returned, and in a sweet and trembling voice, she thanked me for the kindness I had shown her.—"You will permit me madame," said I, "to complete the good work begun by so happy a chance, you certainly cannot refuse me the pleasure of seeing you safely home."

"I am sorry to give you so much trouble, sir, but I accept your invitation thankfully: my house is not far from this—I shall not detain you a moment."

"What number, madame?"

"Forty."

We were there in a few minutes.

I was retiring. "Not yet," said the lady; "you must not refuse some slight refreshment."

There was so much kindness in these few words that I could not refrain from accepting the invitation—more particularly as the stranger was very beautiful. We therefore entered, and an old servant opening the door.

"I shall treat you without ceremony; sir, and receive you into my bed room—it is absolutely too cold in the parlor."

Now I never entered a bed room, especially a young lady's without delightful emotions. I always identify myself with the divinity when so near its altar, and consequently the sight of a fine bed, the mysteries of which set my imagination at work, goes right to my heart.

Refreshments were served up—the lady and myself were seated at a marble table.—The conversation of course turned upon the accident to which she had so nearly fallen a victim.

"Do you feel any pain madame? I asked.

"Not the slightest, sir—fright made me faint, but I am now perfectly well."

"Then I shall always bless the occurrence that produced me the happiness of your acquaintance."

"There was really something romantic in this adventure. Don't you think so?"

This singular question although very simple in itself, embarrassed me considerably. I know not what answer I made to it; for a cold sweat had overshadowed my forehead.

According to my praiseworthy customs, I coursed over the lady's bed with my eyes and upon the embroidered muslin that covered it; I had seen numerous drops of blood!

Strange suspicions assailed me. The hour—the horses fall might have been a trick; unceremonious conduct of my entertainer—her invitation up stairs—blood—all these taken in connexion made me extremely uneasy; but judge my feeling when a moment later I saw the hilt of a dagger peeping off from the pillow.

I started up. I was pale no doubt, for the lady looked at me with alarm.

"What is the matter Sir?" asked she.

"Nothing, Madame, nothing."

"You appear to be violently affected; are you unwell? Shall I ring for Thomas!—we can soon prepare you a bed."

"Nothing ails me I assure you. But it is getting late, and I fear my friends will be uneasy at my absence. I must beg your permission to retire."

"I cannot allow you to go in such a state."

She had seized the bell cord. I would not suffer her to ring.

"You must take a few drops of ether at all events."

Saying this she ran to the door of her dressing room; the light penetrated into it; oh horrible! a man's head hanging by the hair met my gaze! my knees gave way, and I fell back upon my seat; the lady returned with a phial.

Passing suddenly from lethergy to a state of despair.

'Let me fly,' cried I furiously, 'No I will receive nothing at your hands. Is this the reward of the services rendered you?'

These words produced a magic effect. The lady rang. Thomas appeared, but no order was given him. We were all three mute with surprise. Thomas at last broke silence, 'Did you ring for me madame?'

'Shew the gentleman out.'

I gave no time to repeat the order, in two jumps I was out of the house—the old servant was at my heels; but the keen night air cooled my agitation, and I stopped a moment to breathe freely.

'Wretch, what is your mistress's name?'

'Miss * * *

'It is well. I shall complain of her.'

'Sir!'

'I shall go immediately to the police office.'

'Why so, sir!'

'To have her taken up for murder—the proofs are ample.'

'I don't understand you, sir.'

'Of what profession is your mistress?'

'She is an actress.'

'What means the blood upon her bed?'

'You are under a mistake, sir. You no doubt saw some tulip leaves that Miss scattered there this morning.'

'And the dagger under her pillow?'

'My mistress has several; she was to appear with one to-day; she made a selection, and the one you saw probably she had rejected.'

'But the man's head in the dressing room?'

'It was no doubt one of her wigs; you must have seen from behind.'

I in effect waited upon Miss ————, the next day in the green room. I told her my ridiculous terrors, and they made us both laugh hearty and long. In short the consequences of this acquaintance were worthy of the manner in which they were formed, and Miss ———— is now my wife.—N. Y. Com.

FROM THE CRITIC.

The Convent Cell.

On a black and gloomy morning in the month of March, 1827, two travellers walked up the aisle of the church of St. ——— in one of the chief towns of the Netherlands. They were evidently strangers, not only to the place, which they gazed at with curiosity, but to the manners and feelings of the congregation, for they were observed to walk carelessly past the *Beniter*, without dipping their fingers in the blessed water; nor did they bend their knees as they crossed before the altar.

Still there was nothing of indifference in their manners: nothing, in short, which any liberal minded devotee might not have excused in the bearing of two heritics, unaccustomed to Roman Catholic rites, and acting from impulses of inexperience and youth.—For they were both young, and five and twenty; and they had that reckless and independent air which marks the citizens of a free country.—They were in fact Americans, who, with a full fund of health, money, and ardor for variety, had just arrived in Europe, and were starting on their journey in quest of knowledge and adventures.

They had landed a day or two at Ostend, from London, and this was their first visit to a Roman Catholic Church in a Roman Catholic country. One of the strangers, who was a quaker viewed the religious ceremonies without any other emotion than that of a painter or novelist, as if scanning the groups for the effect which they would produce portrayed on the canvass, or in description; while the other, of a more sanguine temperament, felt a deeper moral interest in the scene.

He was, however, after a short time, roused to a more minute and personal train of thought, by observing, that one of the nuns, who had most pretensions to beauty, fixed her looks upon him, with an uncommon intenseness, and in a maneer so remarkable, as to cause him at length considerable embarrassment. There was something in the expression of her countenance, and in the determined scrutiny of her gaze, that made him almost shudder. She was handsome, certainly. Her features were regularly marked: but she was pale to sallowness, and her dark eyes had a restlessness of motion that seemed caused by unquiet mind.

He then felt his cheeks glow, and he gave to his looks the tenderest expression of which they were capable. He saw an answering flush rise on the pallid brow of the nun, and a smile that thrilled through him, but not with an unmoved delight, played for an instant on her colourless lips. Her eyes then sank down and her face resumed her calm and sculptured look.

The service was at length concluded; the priests had retired from the deserted altar, and one by one the congregation left the church.—Aroused by his less exciteable friend, the enamored young gentleman also arose to retire.

They were on the point of quitting their places and retiring from the almost deserted church; the friend of the young lover, for so we must call him, had turned round and made a few steps in the direction of the door, and the lover himself was about to follow when his parting look at the nun was answered by an imploring glance from her quick raised eyes, and a momentary, but intelligible motion with her finger that he should remain.

Determined, of course, to comply with this invitation, he found means to rid himself of his friend, and followed the fair nun down a back stair, entered with her a narrow recess, lighted by a single lamp, before a shrine contained, in which, she again resumed her kneeling position. The lover took a position at a few yards distant from the object of his gaze, and leaning against a pillar, awaited her communication.

With her head low bent, and inclined towards him, while she turned over her beads with much apparent devotion, she asked him in a deep whisper, 'Do you understand French?'

'Yes,' murmered he.'

'Do you speak it?'

'Not sufficiently to express your influence.'

'This was answered with her wonted smile.'

"Good Heaven, is it satisfaction or triumph! thought the American.

'If you can see in me any thing to interest you, continued she, 'are you inclined to do me a favor!

'Am I!' replied he, with energy—'try me—put me to the proof.'

'It is no trifle,' said she solemnly.

'Any thing is trifling that can enable me to serve you: for any thing short of death command me.'

'And if death did cross your path in the adventure?' exclaimed she, with a full expression of voice, and a piercing solemnity of look.

'By Heaven! I'd even spurn that,' cried he; 'you have exalted me to a pitch of excitement, I know not how or wherefore.'

'I am satisfied with you,' resumed she—'I believe you to be a man of honor, and that your fine person and striking face cannot be allied to an ignoble soul; I feel myself safe in your hands. You perceive that the rules of my order are not the strictest; but their discovered infringement is ruin; and I am now infringing them. I can speak to you no more at present—I have run a fearful risk. But meet me outside that little portal to-night at nine. I will admit you punctually as the clock strikes. You must not speak; but trust to me, and count on my gratitude.

At the hour of nine, the young American, followed by his anxious friend, rushed to the convent. The lover gains admittance, and shortly after is seen returning, bearing out a figure wrapped in his cloak, which from its form and dimensions, is judged to be a human being. The alarm and anxiety of the friend, heightened by this occurrence, is aroused, and he follows at a distance and in silence.

After a little time, in which they traversed several bye streets, they reached one of those canals with which the town abounded, and the lover unhesitatingly descended one of the flight of steps, which facilitate the landing of goods from the barges, and the embarkation of persons employed.

'Heavens! exclaimed the watchful friend to himself, can he be wild enough to bear her off at night in some open boat, God knows where! Where or how will this adventure end?'

He placed himself close to the quay wall and looked over the parapet. He saw his friend on the steps, there was no boat of any kind stationed near or in sight; yet the lover continued to descend.

'What can this mean! what frantic can be destined to conclude this affair! muttered the careful guardian, as he watched with interest: and as he watched, he observed the object of his care to disencumber himself of his burden; a figure in black emerged from beneath the cloak, and a heavy plunge into the stagnant water was the signal of its disappearance.

The perpetrator of this appalling deed immediately ascended the steps. The shocked witness felt the blood curdling through his veins. His eyes seemed doubly fixed on his retreating friend and on the rippled surface of the water where the body sank. The safety of his friend kept him mute; for to call for assistance was to reveal the murderer!

Leaving the place he quickly gained upon his companion, who to his astonishment, took the direct road to the hotel. They arrived there at the same moment and they recognized each other without exchanging a word.—A simultaneous pressure of the hand was their only salutation; and the friend shuddered to feel that the one he clasped was cold and clammy. The door opens to their summons; and they mounted together to their chamber.

The explanation giving by the young American to his friend is full of that source of interest which lovers of the Ratcliff school of romances delight in—namely, the horrible. The nun by whose appearance he had been captivated, had received some untold injury or slight from a young priest; and assassinated him in her cell. It was for the purpose of conveying away the murdered body, that she invited the traveller to this fearful interview. Maddened by her beauty and the draught of wine she induced him to swallow, he consented to become the accent of her dark purpose. But to avoid the possibility of her crime being detected, she had mixed poison in the cup, and the unfortunate stranger, at once her agent and her victim, scarcely finished his narration, before the drug takes effect, and he expires in great torture. His fellow traveller lays before the officer of the police, a statement of the whole transaction, but a bigoted respect for the religious association stifles the decrees of justice, and induces them without making any investigation, to suffer the mysterious and dreadful circumstances to sink into oblivion.

Farmer's Life.

What a happy country this would be, if every farmer's house really enjoyed all the peace and happiness which is pictured in the mind of the writer of the following. How many thousands of farmers would be happy if they carefully cultivated those feelings and desires that produce happiness.

We should think the farmer's life must be one of happiness.—Could our friends amongst the class look in upon us, and witness the "doings" of a printing office, they would thank their stars that they pursued a different calling. If there is any time when we are inclined to indulge feelings of envy, it is when we get loose from our confined and sedentary labors, after twelve or fourteen hours digging among the types, and sally forth to observe what is passing around us. It is then, as we compare the healthy looks of the farmer with the ghost-like appearance of our brethren of the ink and types—so the fruits of industry ripening before us, and observe the look of good nature and happiness shining through every feature, as he gazes upon the growth of that which his hand has planted—and here the voice of health and joy, and plenty from his farm house—we are almost led to believe that the good things of this life are not equally distributed.

It is the truth that mankind are not half sensible enough of the farmers' situation in regard to happiness, over every other class in the community. While the merchant, mechanic, and the professional man, are harrassed with care and anxiety, the farmers' life is as free and clear as the air that meets him when he goes to his field. After the labors of the day are over, the husbandman can retire to his home, and enjoy the "luxury of rest." Not so with the man of business; he only exchanges perplexing toil for anxious recollection; and while the "lord of the soil" is dreaming of fat oxen, and agricultural prizes, his eyes are unclosed, and his mind is upon the stretch in an endeavor to invite means of taking up notes at the bank, or some such equally pleasant cogitations.—Colony Press.

FROM THE LONDON WEEKLY REVIEW.

CHANGES—*Which take place in the Domestic Animals of Europe when transported to America.*

The mammiferous animals transported from the old to the new world are, the hog, the sheep, the goat, the ass, the horse, the cow, and the dog.

1st. *The Hog.*—This animal, in hot valleys of South America, where he wanders whole days in the woods, living chiefly upon wild fruits, loses speedily the marks of domestication, and partakes largely of the nature of the wild boar. The year 1493, was the date of his first introduction into the New World; and now he is found established from 22 degrees north latitude, to 45 degrees south, and every where breeds as plentifully as in Europe.

2d. *The Cow.*—Animals of this species appear to require a considerable quantity of salt as a part of their nourishment. When salt is placed where they feed, they return punctually to seek it; but when this duty is neglected by their masters, the flock disperses and becomes wild. There is also a difference in the size of the elder particularly in Colombia, where the milk is not reckoned of the same importance as in Europe.

3d. *The Ass.*—The Ass suffers hardly any alteration either in his form or habits. In some places where he is over-worked and little cared for, he becomes deformed, but no where does he lose his civilization.

4th *The Horse.*—Not so with this animal; he finds chestnuts in the woods, and speedily presents one of the distinctions of wild animals—a sameness of color, which with him is almost invariably chestnut. The amble is the pace most admired by the Colombians; they accordingly breed up their horses to this mode of motion; and it is no less remarkable than true, that with the present race the amble is the natural pace, just as the trot is with ours.

5th, *The Dog* suffers no change.

6th. *The Sheep* in temperate climates, breeds freely as in Europe, and never shows any inclination to escape from the dominion of man. In the warmer plains they are more difficult of preservation. The wool grows slower; but if shorn at the proper time, presents nothing remarkable. If on the other hand, this time is allowed to pass, it is detached by the shears of nature; and instead of a new crop, growing, as in other cases, a short, smooth, shining hair presents itself, resembling that of the goat of same climate.

7th. *The Goat* although with us a mountaineer, suits better the low warm valleys of South America, than the more elevated parts of the Cordilleras. The only change it undergoes is similar to that of the cow.

In the last number of the United States Military and Naval Magazine, in the article headed "Arthur Tremaine," there is the following correct delineation of the fact and manner of the far famed, multifarious and polite Bar Keeper of the City Hotel, New York. All who have ever experienced his attentions, will at once recognize the picture:

"Certainly, Sir," said he, still continuing the manufacture of the favorite beverage, as it was called for. "Certainly, Sir; happy to accommodate you—please to put your name on the book: shew you to your room directly, Sir.—Happy to see you look so well, Cadet Tremaine—going to West Point!—fine young men there! William, go to No. 131, and tell Mr. Shaw that Mr. Brown wishes to see him below—answer 56.—Yes, Sir, make them for you in one minute.—No Sir, he is not in. Your father is well, I hope, Mr. Tremaine. Mr. Thompson, Sir, lives at 161, Leonard street. Take the baggage from 108, and carry it to White Hall. I'll send them, with pleasure. Mr. Kelly has gone to Hoboken to day. Your julaps, gentlemen. Mr. Parker, Sir, is in Boston with his family. Yes Sir, he's just off in the Havre packet! any commands! I'll send them Sir, with much pleasure. Thank you, gentlemen, here's your change. Mr. Smith has his store in Water St., Sir, and his house is 891 Broadway; but he is not in town, Sir; his brother is, however. Ah! how do you, Capt. Bell! Extremely happy to see you, Sir—long time since I have had that pleasure—ah! indeed; is it as long as seven years! You will find him across the way.—Yes gentlemen, in one minute. Peter, bring some ice. Oh, Sir, seldom forget those who honor us with a call. The West agrees with you, Captain. Mr. Tremaine, the servant will shew you to your room. John, take Mr. Tremaine's baggage to 108. The servant will shew you the way, Sir."

ANECDOTE.—During the late war, after the capture of one of our sloops of war by a British frigate, the officers of the latter proposed to both ships' companies a trial of physical strength by lifting a heavy weight of shot. The proposition was cheerfully succeded to—many a brawney arm was straightened in the experiment. All had tried the utmost tension of muscle, when an American midshipman took his turn, and bore off the palm, by outlitting the whole of them. "By St. Patrick," exclaimed an Irish sailor, belonging to the British ship, "if a Yankee midshipman can lift so much, what will the commodore do!"—*Boston Post.*

Select Proverbs.

He that converses not, knows nothing.

He that fears you present will hate you absent.

He that will thrive must rise at five.

He that has thriven may lie till seven.

He who serves well, need not be afraid to ask his wages.

He who stumbles twice over one stone, it is no wonder if he break his neck.—*Spanish.*

He that canna make sport should mar nane.—*Scotch.*

He that has a great nose thinks every body is speaking of it.

Honors change manners.

Dialogue.

Scene.—Printing Office, enter an old subscriber, with the usual salutation.

Subscriber.—Mr. Editor, I have been thinking I will no longer take or read *your* paper. I have now done so for two or three years, and I am resolved I will do it no longer.

Editor.—Well, Mr. D. although we are always sorry to lose a subscriber, if you wish your name taken off our subscription book we will do so; we never wish a person to take our paper unless he is pleased with it, and, really, Mr. D. we are at a loss to conceive in what way we have offended, we agree in politics, and

Subscriber.—Oh! as to that, Mr. Editor, I am perfectly pleased with your paper and your political course but you mistake me, I did not say I wished to stop your paper, I only said I did not intend to read your paper any longer. So here is ten dollars you may place to my credit, and after this I will read *my* own paper.

We put our stick upon the note to make sure of that, then looked Mr. D. in the face to see if he could be in earnest. We were certain of it—thank you, thank you sir—we made him our best bow as he left the office. There is a certain text we should like to quote on the occasion, but we know not where to find it.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

In the first ages of the world, the year was distinguished by two seasons only. Moses mentions seed time and harvest, summer and winter. In process of time the exertions of industry marked out other periods; but all that the Germans wanted of the earth was corn and grain, and the harvest being over, they had no fruit to expect in autumn.—Brotier says, the Germans at this day have no distinct word in their language for the autumnal season. The term that satisfies them is Herbst, harvest. Beyond that period, the ancient Germans knew no productions of the earth, having neither orchards nor fruit trees; and accordingly the Anglo-Saxon language has no name for autumn. That word in English was borrowed from the Latin. The *fall of the leaf* is a paraphrastical expression, denoting that season of the year by the decay of nature, not by the maturity of her fruits.

A MANUFACTURING TOWN.—A sturdy looking farmer from Vermont, was lately passing along one of our streets, just as a host of little uproarious urchins were let out of school. Two or three of the larger boys were dragging along in high glee a huge wicker basket placed on a sled, in which were deposited for safe keeping some three or four of these miniature editions of men and women. "By golly!" exclaimed the astonished Vermonter, "Lowel is a manufacturing place.—Humph! Children by *basket fulls!*"—[Lowell Journal.

After the capture of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, he was one day standing in the presence of General Washington, with his head uncovered. His excellency politely said to him, "My Lord, you had better be covered from the cold." His Lordship applying his hand to his head, replied, "It matters not, sir, what becomes of this head now."

The following curious advertisement appears in the Portland Courier:—

FOR SALE, OR TO GIVE AWAY.—A good cow, about 5 years old that sucks all her own milk, thereby saving the milk maid of a great deal of trouble. She will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, and hay enough thrown in to carry her through the winter. Inquire at this office.

PROSPECT OF THE PUMPKIN CROP IN ALABAMA.—"Married, at Mobile; on the 4th inst., Mr. Austin Jones, to the amiable and much admired Miss Pumpkin Jones, both of that city.—*Mobile Com. Jour.*

Congress.

Monday, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Poindexter called up his resolutions, giving instructions to the Committee on Finance in regard to the removal of the deposites, but owing to the want of time required for the discussion of certain points of order, they were again laid on the table.

Mr. P's. resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Legislature of New York presented to the Senate, be referred to the Committeen Finance, to which has been referred sundry other petitions, memorials and resolutions, on the subject of the removal of the public deposites from the Banks of the United States, and placing them in certain State Banks, by the order of the President of the U. S.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to inquire into the present condition of the currency of the U. S. and the effects of said removal of the deposites on the same.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to inquire into the facts and circumstances which are alleged to have rendered said removal of the deposites necessary and proper, at the time the order was given for that purpose; and also into the legal and constitutional power of the President of the U. S. to direct and control the Secretary of the Treasury, in the performance of special duties confided to the discretion of that officer by law, as connected with the power of appointment and removal of the heads of the several Departments of the Government.

Resolved, That the said committee be further instructed to inquire whether the present distress and embarrassments of the mercantile community, and the pressure experienced throughout the country, by the sudden depression in the prices of agricultural products, and every branch of industry; and also into the causes which have produced these results, and the means, if any, by which they may be averted.

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized in the inquiries aforesaid, to send for such persons and papers as they may deem necessary to the investigation of the matters referred to them by the preceeding resolutions.

Mr. Webster gave notice that when the Senator from Pennsylvania, expecting to follow the Senator from New Jersey now on the floor, should have finished his remarks on the subject, he, Mr. Webster, would then move to refer it, together with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the committee on Finance, and that he would immediately make a report.

Mr. Frelinghuysen addressed the Senate, on the deposite question, and before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, an animated debate occurred on the presentation by Mr. Dudley Selden, of a memorial signed by 3,500 merchants of the city of New York, embracing in number, in the members of the respective firms, from six to seven thousand, representing the extreme distress which had been occasioned by the removal of the deposites, and praying Congress to take the subject into its consideration. The subject was discussed with extreme earnestness by Messrs. Selden, Polk, Wilde, Lytle, Gorham, Reed, of Mass. Baylies, of Mass. and Hubbard; and the memorial was ultimately referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.—Ayes, 113, Noes, 97.

TUESDAY, February 4.—In the *Senate*, a message was received from the President of the U. S. in regard to the refusal of the United States' Bank to deliver up the Pension Fund, declaring that refusal illegal, and asking the interference of Congress. After a few remarks from Messrs. Clay, Grundy, and Wright, the message was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from 6000 merchants and dealers in New York city, ascribing the embarrassments of the country to the removal of the deposites, and recommending a Bank of the U. S. as necessary to the interests of the country. After some remarks by Messrs. Wright and Webster, the memorial was referred to the committee of Finance.

The debate on various points of order, relative to Mr. Poindexter's resolutions of instruction to the Committee of Finance, was continued for a considerable time, and the resolutions were again laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites' and Mr. Clay's second resolution regarding that report, together with the subject to which these two documents related, were referred to the Committee of Finance, with the understanding that the Committee would report on them this morning.

Mr. Frelinghuysen concluded his remarks on the deposite question, and the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, a message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it my duty to communicate to Congress, the recent conduct of the Bank of the United States, in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds, in its possession, relating to the execution of the act of Congress, of June 7, 1832, entitled an act supplementary to the act 'for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution." The correspondence reported by the Secretary of War, and herewith transmitted will show the grounds assumed by the Bank to justify its refusal to make the transfer directed by the War Department. It does not profess to claim the privilege of this agency as a right secured to it by the contract, nor as a benefit conferred by the Government, but as a burthen from which it is willing to be relieved. It places its refusal upon the extraordinary ground that the corporation has a right to sit in judgment upon the legality of the acts of the constituted authorities, in a matter, in which the stockholders are admitted to have no interest, and it impedes and defeats, as far as its power will permit, the execution of a measure of the administration, because the opinion of the corporation, upon the construction of an act of Congress, differs from that of the proper officers of the United States.

The claim of this corporation thus to usurp the functions of the judicial power, and to prescribe to the Executive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the history of our country. If the acts of the public servant who are responsible to the people for the manner in which they execute their duty, may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then indeed the whole frame of our Government is exchanged, and we have established a power in the Bank of the United States above what we derive from the people.

It will be seen from the accompanying statement marked A, that, according to the latest accounts received at the War Department, the Bank of the United States and its branches have in their possession near half a million of the public money received by them under the law of 1832, which they have not yet accounted for, and which they refuse to pay over to the proper agents for the use of those persons for whose benefit it was withdrawn from the Treasury. It is to be regretted that this attempt on the part of the bank to guide and direct the Executive, upon the construction and execution of an act of Congress, should have been put forward, and insisted on, in a case where the immediate sufferers from their conduct will be the surviving veterans of the revolutionary war: for this evil falls exclusively upon the gallant defenders of their country, and delays and embarrasses the payment of the debt which the gratitude of the nation has awarded to them, and which in many instances, is necessary for their subsistence and comfort in their declining years.

The character of the claim set up by the bank, and the interest of the parties to be immediately effected by it, make it my duty to submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress: and I leave it to their wisdom to adopt such measures as the honor of the Government and the just claims of the individuals injured by the proceedings, may be deemed to require.

Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General upon this occasion, with a view to a thorough investigation of the question which has thus been presented for my consideration, I enclose a copy of the report of that officer, and add my entire concurrence in the views he has taken.

ANDREW JACKSON.

February, 4, 1834.

The above message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Webster presented the report of the Committee of Finance, on the subject of Mr. Clay's second resolution, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the removal of the deposites with a recommendation by the committee that Mr. Clay's second resolution should be adopted. After a desultory debate, on a great variety of topics, by Messrs. Webster, Forsyth, Tyler, Chambers, Wilkins, Grundy, Porter, Brown, Mangum, Clay, Wright, and Sprague, on motion of Mr. Chambers, 6,000 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

The two resolutions of Mr. Clay, on the removal of the deposites, were made the Special Order for to day; and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Shubert Conant. It was read twice and committed.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the survey and improvement of certain harbors, therein mentioned, for the year 1834. It was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year 1834. It was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

The Speaker presented various communications from the General Land Office, and other departments of the Government, which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, the engrossed bills on the Speaker's table were taken up, read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, which was the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the subject of the deposites.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Wilkins addressed the Senate, on the Special Order, Mr. Clay's resolutions on the removal of the deposites; and before he had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Boone, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to remove the United States' Land Office from the town of Clinton to the town of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi. It was read twice and committed.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to annex a part of the district of Bridgeton, New Jersey, to the Philadelphia district. It was read twice, referred to a Committee of the Whole on the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The House then took up the resolution on the subject of granting pensions to those engaged in the warfare with the Indians; and Mr. Chambers of Pa. spoke against the proposition until the close of the hour. The Order of the Day was called, which was the question of the reference of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the bank deposites. Mr. Peyton concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Wise of Va. At nearly 4 o'clock Mr. W. concluded. Mr. Bouldin obtained possession of the floor, and an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—In the *Senate*, the act prolonging the time for the construction of the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road was returned from the House, and signed by the Vice President. A message was also received from the House announcing that it had receded from its restriction on the expenditure of the Contingent Fund of the two Houses for 1834. A memorial was received, read, and ordered to be printed from the 2nd Ward of New York City opposed to the removal of the deposites. Mr. Clay's resolution for extending the time for the payment of revenue bonds, was taken up, and considered in a long debate, and laid on the tablo. Mr. Webster gave notice, that immediately after the morning business on Monday, he should move to go into Executive business. The Senate then adjourned till Monday, Mr. Wilkins still having the floor on the special order.

In the *House*, a message was received from the President of the United States, accompanying several bills which he had signed.

The Speaker presented a report from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The resolution of Mr. Chilton, for granting pensions to the soldiers of the Western frontiers, with the amendment of Mr. Bouldin, to enquire into the immoral tendency of the pension system, was taken up, when Mr. Chambers, of Pa., concluded his remarks: Mr. Lay has the floor on this question.

The contingent appropriation bill was taken up, and after debate, the House refused to reconsider the vote refusing to concur with the committee of conference, by a vote of ayes 103, noes 115. On motion of Mr. Wilde, after debate, the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, by a vote of ayes 111, noes 104.

After the consideration of various bills the House adjourned till Monday.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

27 days later from Europe.

About 12 o'clock last night, by the Packet Ship U. S. Capt. Holdridge, we received English papers to Dec. 13, and by the Napoleon, Capt. Smith, London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive, being 27 days later than our previous advices.

The political intelligence is not important. We are, however, happy to announce a decided improvement in the Cotton market, which will cheer the hearts of our merchants in this time of trouble.

GALE.—A severe gale was experienced on the coast of England, November 30, the wind blowing from W. N. W. several vessels were lost, and many others damaged.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

LIVERPOOL, December 21.—On Sunday last, Messrs. Watson and Pim, the owners of the Lord Blayney, sent out a steam boat to examine the banks and shore near which she was lost, and if possible to pick up part of the wreck. Not a single article of any kind could be found and the steamer returned into port without having gained the least information relative to the causes or circumstances of the disaster. The manifest of the vessel has since been received from Newry, and it furnishes more particular information as to the number of passengers, and the amount of property on board. The number of individuals on board, including those who belong to the vessel, was FORTY SEVEN, the names and descriptions are as follows:—Captain Stewart, R. N. commander; Stephen Roberts, chief mate; Jas. Smith, second mate; William Darlington, first engineer (body found;) Mathew Stanton, second engineer, Mark Quilleash, steward; T. Tobin, cook. The remainder of the hands are not given, as their names are uncertain. The only cabin passenger known to have been on board was Mrs. R. Purdon, (body found.)—There was a person, named James Gordon, with a man servant, on board, and a race-horse, called Mount-Eagle, valued at 300*l.* which was lost. The names of the other passengers, who were dealers in pigs, are as follows:—

O'Hear, P. M'Coy, P. Hanlon, P. O'Hear, and another, D. Gorman, H. Dunn, James Cassidy, O'Kenry, P. Trainor, O'Rice, J. Duffy, M'Larkins, P. Rice, A. Hughes, Coniskey, P. Clarke, J. Quigly, P. Fyers, J. Sloan, M'Anulty, P. Dunn, — Fenan, — Hanlon, W. Sommerville, M'Ardle, (uncertain.)

TITHES.—Lord Althorp has addressed an official circular to the Churchwardens of the various parishes throughout the kingdom, requesting them to forward to him, without delay, all the information they possess, or can procure, respecting the value, ownership, &c. of tithes in their district. This is supposed to be preparatory to the introduction of a new tithe bill next session of Parliament.

London, Dec. 18.—We copy from the Chronicle an article on Russia which may be expected to operate abroad, as far as the influence of newspaper writing goes, in preventing that war which may be dreaded, if a strong disposition be shown by the people to demand it. Nothing can, we take it, be more certain than the fact, that it would be most dangerous to the existing Government of Europe to put the masses of their subjects in motion.

If that consideration have not much influence with the Emporor of Russia, it ought to be of overwhelming force with Austria and Prussia, and with all the powers of Germany, and should induce them to prevent, by all the means in their power, short of war, the further aggrandizement of Russia. Our preparations, and the preparations of France may serve to keep her in check, and to make her act justly. We shall then have nothing to complain of, and shall see with pleasure any increase of her power, which is caused by increasing civilization.—*Courier.*

LONDON, Dec, 19.—By the French papers which have arrived up to Tuesday inclusive, we have a variety of details relative to Spain. The chief fact to be noticed is the assertion contained both in private letters and in the pages of the French Journals, that "General Rodi has actually entered Portugal and penetrated as far as Miranda, in hope of surprising Don Carlos," and the intimation, that without asking the permission of either Don Pedro or Don Miguel, the Spanish Government has determined to send a considerable force to secure Don Carlos if possible. Pedro, we presume, would make no objection, and Miguel, we suppose, would not be listened to.

PARIS, Dec 16.—The following is from the Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 11th inst. received by express.—"The entrance of Spanish troops upon the Portugese territory, is confirmed by news which has reached us from the head quarters of Gen. Morillo. This officer would not have set foot thereon but to pursue Don Carlos, who, after two months' hesitation, has considered that his royal dignity required him to appear upon the soil where the rights of Queen Isabella and his own are in conflict. The display of monarchial courage was not of long duration. Only 30 men of his suite were able to save themselves; and on the 29th the Prince was at Elvas, where, without doubt, he will take rest after his fatigues, but, where either the troops of Don Pedro or those of Isabella will go and dislodge him."

LONDON, Dec. 23.—We last night received the Paris Papers of Thursday, together with all those of Friday and of Saturday's date. They are chiefly occupied with speculations and rumors but they add little to our positive knowledge as to the state of affairs in those parts of Europe which chiefly command attention at the present moment. As to Russia, the tone of the Journals following in the track of our own is sufficiently warlike, but it is supposed that whatever may be the issue of the present demonstration, a better understanding prevails for the moment between the Cabinets of the Tuilleries and St. Petersburg. The accounts from Spain relate chiefly to the movements of troops and rumours of various kinds.

It would appear that the Queen's cause is not so triumphant as her partisans would have the world to believe. Valencia is stated to have declared against it, but the same paper (the Memorial Bordelais of the 17th) contains a letter from Madrid, announcing the advance of 44 millions by the commercial body to supply the wants of the Government. Nothing however of a decisive nature is to be inferred from these conflicting accounts.

Paris itself remained tolerably tranquil. Several of the medical students arrested on Tuesday were still in custody.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—Another fire broke out in the night of the 3d inst. which was soon extinguished, but it affords the melancholy proof that incendiaries are still at work.

FROM PORTUGAL—DIRECT.

LISBON, Dec. 9, 1833.

I wrote to you on the 6th inst. via England informing you of our safe arrival here on that day, after a passage of 26 days from New York, having touched at Terceira. Since then we have heard of an American vessel, the Sagamore, at St. Ubes, bound to the United States, and the Consul has kindly offered to send our letters there this afternoon.

On Saturday last, 7th inst. there was a considerable excitement here among the nobility especially in consequence of an attempt to arrest one of the members of the House of Peers, Count Taipa, occasioned by some publication he has lately made in the form of letters to Don Pedro, advising him in respectful, but strong terms, to discharge his present Council of Ministers, who surround and mal-influenced him, and against whom there are sad charges of venality, &c.

Still Later.

By the Napoleon we have advices from Lisbon to December 12th. As predicted by our correspondent, the affair of Count Taipa is spread out at length in their papers,—but the letter above published, contains perhaps as much as would be interesting to our readers, except the following:

REMONSTRANCE OF THE PEERS—Sire,—The undersigned have the honor to represent to your Imperial and Royal Majesty, that this morning an order of imprisonment was served upon the Count of Taipa, Peer of the Realm, signed by one of the Police Magistrates of this city, and actually attempted to be carried into effect; and as this proceeding appears to them to be an open infraction of the 26th article of the Constitutional Charter, which only allows the arrest of a Peer in the case of *flagrante delicto poe noe capitalis*, in the following terms:—"No Peer or deputy can be apprehended by any authority whatever except by order of his respective Chamber, unless in *flagrante delicto poe noe capitalis*,"—they think themselves necessarily called upon for the maintenance of their rights as Peers, to beg of your Imperial Royal Majesty, to be pleased to declare if the articles of the Constitutional Charter which guaranteed to them their rights are suspended by the decree of the 10th of July, 1832, in order that they may regulate themselves accordingly.—God preserve your Imperial and Royal Majesty.—Lisbon, Dec. 7, 1833.

(Signed)

Duke of Terceira,	Peer of the Realm.	
Duke of Palmella,	Do.	Do.
Marquis of Fronteira,	Do.	Do.
Marquis of Ponte-de-Lima,	Do.	Do.
Marquis of Loule,	Do.	Do.
Marquis of Santa Iria,	Do.	Do.
Count of Lumiares,	Do.	Do.
Count of Ficalho,	Do.	Do.
Count of Parati,	Do.	Do.

The deputation proceeded to the palace, arayed in their robes, as peers, and having obained an audience of the Emperor, the petition was read by the Marquis de Loule. Pedro again expressed his ignorance of the proceeding, and his regret that the warrant of arrest had been carried into effect in a mode which was derogatory to the peerage. The deputation explained that they did not complain of the circumstances attending the arrest, but of the arrest itself, which was a gross violation of their privileges, however politely or delicately it might have been executed. The interview terminated by Pedro promising that simple satisfaction should be made. After they had withdrawn, a council of the ministers was held, which is said to have lasted till midnight. On the following day they again assembled twice to deliberate on the matter, and the following official reply to the remonstrance of the peers appeared in the Chronica of the 10th.—

DESPACHO.

The order for the imprisonment of the Count of Taipa, issued by the Criminal Magistrate of Bairro Alto, and by this present despacho recognized and confirmed, was the necessary consequence of his regular indictment. If the accused has any thing to alledge in his defence, or any of the Noble Lords feels himself aggrieved in his rights, he can make use of those means which the laws allow. Their inviolability, as marked out in the 25th article of the Charter will be scrupulously preserved. As to the Decree of the 10th of July, 1832, as it made no distinction of persons, it of course includes all, for by the 145th article of the Charter, sec. 12 the law is the same for all, whether for protection, or for punishment.—Palace of the Necessidades, 9th of December, 1833.

JOZE DA-SILVA CARFALHO.

The U. S. schooner Shark sailed from Lisbon for Gibraltar, Dec. 12th.

FROM SPAIN—DIRECT.

The Queen's Troops still Victorious.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for Cadiz papers to Dec. 17th inclusive, received by the ship Calumet, Capt. Chase. They contain advices from Madrid to Dec. 10th.

The Queen Regent, having previously issued a decree confiscating all the property of Don Carlos, has put forth another, suppressing the celebration of his birth-days.

MADRID, Dec. 9.

By an express arrived to day from the headquarters of His Excellency Lieut. General Valdes, commander in chief of the army of operations, news is received that the numerous body of insurgents who had fortified themselves at Onate, by means of the artillery which the rebels had at Vittoria, were totally defeated on the 5th inst. with the loss of all their cannon and a multitude of prisoners.—This agreeable news would have reached the Court several hours sooner, but for the fact that the courier extraordinary who brought it, was twice plundered on his way from Bilboa to Vittoria,—proving that, though the faction which oppressed the Basque Provinces has been broken up and dispersed, there are still wretches along the roads, who, in honor of their Emperor Carlos V. are engaged in watching and plundering passengers. We are awaiting the particulars of this glorious action, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

In the first ages of the world, the year distinguished by two seasons only. Mo mentions seed time and harvest, summer winter. In process of time the exertions o dustry marked out other periods; but all the Germans wanted of the earth was corn grain, and the harvest being over, they ha fruit to expect in autumn.—Brotier says, Germans at this day have no distinct wo their language for the autumnal season. term that satisfies them is Herbst, har Beyond that period, the ancient Germans no productions of the earth, having neithe chards nor fruit trees; and accordingly the glo-Saxon language has no name for aut That word in English was borrowed from Latin. he *fall of the leaf* is a paraphra expression, denoting that season of the ye the decay of nature, not by the maturity fruits.

To the Citizens of Marietta & Vicinity.

That all who are desirous may have portunity of participating in the benefits institution, we the undersigned would the Citizens of the Borough and vicinity we have formed ourselves into a Benefi sociation denominated the Harmony Be Society of Marietta. A copy of the co tion and by-laws may be seen by call the Secretary.

J. AUXER, Esq. President
J. T. ANDERSON, V. Pr
J. H. Withers, Sec'ry
P. Baker, Treasurer.
N. Springer, Messeng.
D. Ferree, J. Hertzler, J. Stahl, J. A. Cassel.

Although we extend the hand of beni to those of the association, we are at t time required to "deal justly with our bours," and to exert a moral influenc the conduct of a brother member and t munity at large. This association com the provisions of a regular benevolent and strictly adhering to the promotion great object, it desires not to interfere religion or politics of any one. In this, as any other society, by the occasional bution of small sums of money when t bers are in prosperity and in health, a be created in a short time, which wil relief to those who may be rendered i of following their accustomed occupati er by sickness or other casualty. To thus mutually derived from all, each ting member is fully entitled, and may his stipend, not as a gift of charity, right; it is that which, when sick or he is by law and by right justly nor does our munificence stop here; late and friendless claims our atten only in a pecuniary point of view, b sonal attention, and when sickness te with life itself, our care is extended mains of departed worth, until the la offices of the dead are performed whe science responds "well done thou faithful servent."

Marietta Jan. 23, 1833.

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T. K. GREENB
No. 9, Franklin Plac

January 11, 1834.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, February 13, 1834.

A most distressing occurrence took place in the House of Representanives on Tuesday last. Judge Bouldin of Virginia, the successor of John Randolph of Roanoke, while in the act of addressing the House, and offering his reasons why he had not before asked the usual tribute to the memory of his predecessor, fell dead in the arms of a member near him. Mrs. Bouldin who was in the gallery at the time, rushed into the Hall, and added to the awful excitement by her piercing shrieks. How often are we called upon to witness the ancient but solemn truth uttered by the inspired writer, "*in the midst of life we are in death!*"

Judge Bouldin was highly distinguished in his public character, as well as much esteemed for his private worth. In his death Virginia has resigned one of her proudest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of the services of an honorable, upright, and efficient Legislator.

We would call attention to the notice in another column, of the meeting of the Temperance Society of our borough. We understand that George Washington Barton, Esq. of Lancaster, and perhaps some other gentlemen of the Bar, will be present and address the meeting. It is intended as a public meeting, and all who feel so disposed, are expected to attend.

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.—We intend, next week, to publish the Circular of this very interesting publication. It has reached its 25th number, and has more than realized the expectations of the public. For imparting wholesome instruction in the most agreeable form to the young, we think it superior to any other publication in the country.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE is another excellent periodical published by Lilly, Wait & Co. of Boston. It is issued every other Saturday at one dollar per annum. Most of the articles are illustrated by good and appropriate engravings. It merits encouragement, as a cheap and useful paper.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S MAGAZINE, containing the most popular of his writings, including his life, may be seen (together with the other publications here noticed) by calling at our office. The first number is adorned by an engraved portrait of the redoubtable Major and a view of Downingville from uncle Joshua's Barn yard.

GREENBANK'S PERIODICAL LIBRARY is of such merit as to speak for itself. Its contents are always well selected. A specimen number lies at our office for inspection.

MOORE'S PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT or *Trade, News and Shipping List.* This, we should think, cannot be other than an invaluable paper for Merchants and Traders. It is neatly printed and ably conducted. Its place of publication is at the Merchants Coffee House, Philadelphia. Its price $4,00 per annum.

THE N. Y. SATURDAY GAZETTE and OLD COUNTRY CHRONICLE.—We have received the first number of this paper, which the prospectus states is intended to be a complete Family Newspaper, embodying all the current news of the week. It proposes to devote much attention to the interests of emigrants from the United Isles. The number before us is printed on fine paper with a fair typography. It is published at No. 13, Jacob Street New York, at $3,00 per annum.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY TEMPERANCE REGISTER will be published in the City of Lancaster once a month at 50 cents a year in advance. The paper will be issued under the auspices of the Lancaster county Temperance Society. An agent is now travelling through the county for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, and we hope that every friend of the grand moral reform which it will advocate, will freely give it his patronage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR:—I refer any unprejudiced mind to my former article, and if it is not founded on correct principles, let "Franklin" or any other person inform me where I err, and "L" will at once be as candid as Franklin was, in confessing his error. But "in my opinion" his "exception" was made on unjust and unfair grounds. In referring his readers to the letter quotes, which were written more than twenty years ago, as a reason for what he advances, he does not make it any better, for if we go back 12 years more, or to 1791, and look at Washington's conduct and views on the bank question, it is likely his opinion would have changed. Did not our Great Washington nurture that institution into existence only two years after the adoption of the Constitution? Does not Washington, among his messages, congratulate Congress in his message of the 25th Oct. 1791, when speaking of the bank he says, "The rapid subscription to the stock of the Bank of the United States, which completed the sum allowed to be subscribed in a single day, is among the striking and pleasing evidences which present themselves not only of the confidence in the government but of the resources of the community." Now we are told it is unconstitutional, and such a man as Washington be the first to violate the laws! I trust not. Perhaps it may be objected to this reasoning, on the ground that he did not know the effect this measure would have. What effect had it?—Why it did wind up its concerns to the satisfaction of the country! Such was the satisfaction that in 1816 we see one chartered with four times the capital the former had, under those very "fanctionaries" who your correspondent would make us believe were cursed and abused by those men who applied for it. Had not Madison an opportunity of deriving as much benefit from Jefferson's writings as your "Franklin?" Was he not President at that "eventful period," the late war, and through those untoward events which your correspondent speaks off! Notwithstanding, he sanctions this very Bank, which your correspondent would say (or insinuate) was composed of the treacherous beings who applauded the British and traduced our own government. How strange that Madison should sanction a charter to such men. Is it reasonable to say a man of his penetration would be so careless of the interests of his country? No! What then can "Franklin's" object be in accusing indirectly these men in aiding our enemy in time of war, and in uniting or connecting them with every unpopular act which ever took place in our country? I would ask proof for what he says, but what answer will I get. "*In my opinion*" Franklin will say they were. If there is no better proof, this would not go far in a court of Justice. Is it just, fair or honourable to make use of such means to traduce any man's character?

The word "attack" appears very offensive to "Franklin." If a man says a thing that is injurious to me without any foundation but in his own opinion, I say it is an "attack" on my reputation in some way. It matters little what phrase is used to express the idea. But if your correspondent has one that will suit better, I will be thankful for it. How could any man infer from my former language that it "was treasonable or dishonest," to withhold the charter from the Bank!" I never made use of any language that could lead to such an opinion! But I do say it is unjust to condemn it unheard, in a land of freedom. After both sides of the question have been fairly stated, and it appears that it has done so much mischief then deprive it of its charter. But it has applied for a renewal which was granted by Congress and the Senate. The president not sanctioning it proves that the sacred principle spoken of by "Eppes" has been violated, "that a majority of Congress honestly expressed should give law." At this, offence is also taken, because Franklin says they would be "chartered in perpetuation," &c. In speaking of the President's signature to a paper, &c. we are told that the Bank men made use of his name "Andrew Jackson" which your correspondent thinks an indignity to the nation. Did he not do the same in writing Mr. Jefferson, &c. Their Banking houses are also a source of complaint. How, I would ask, could the Bank and its branches do the business that is done without large and commodious houses? There are some useless ornaments attached to them, I admit, but where will we find the person that does not the same! Is it not probable your "Franklin" wears from $7 to $10 cloth brought from the very enemies of our country who are accused of holding U. S. Bank stock, thereby sending the gold and silver "of our country in time of peace, to enable them to contend against us in war, whilst American Manufactures may be had for half or fourth price, that will wear well, and answer the ordinary purposes of life. But he thinks that is business of his own, but calculate what it would take out of our country yearly. These Palaces, as he calls them, were not brought from England, but were principally reared by American artists, thereby showing America as well as the world that the institution assist the Arts and sciences as well as commerce and manufactures.

I will now examine his call to all true republicans, the interest the President could have, and why by applying for a second charter the Bank resemble a kind of nobility, their loans to Printers &c.

Do we live in a land of liberty, yet not give Editors the privilege other men have! Is the Press to be fettered down to the existing Administration! Has not nine Banks out of ten when their charters were about to expire, done the same thing that this one has! Has justice been done to the Bank and country, by removing the Deposites! Do we not see thousands, yea, ten thousands of names praying for their restoration! Their only answer is "things shall remain as they are." The President says he was elected to put it down. Did one man out of ten read his "Veto!" If they did, it was his great interest, for he says it elected him. But that is no excuse for his conduct with respect to the Deposites, &c.

I am a true republican and support any measures the President may adopt, that are consistent with freedom and liberty, but why is this call made to support him! Must we look for an explanation in the subversion of the liberties of every republic! Shall we go to England and see what means were used to exalt Cromwell! or to republican France, and view Napoleon's career! would not ancient Rome say, the people were first called on to support their military chiefs, in one act, until the people became accustomed to it, then another and another, until all power beame vested in one man. Let our country begin the same course, and ere fifty years shall roll their circuits, should an aspiring chief seize our government, what would it be? Does not the President even now hold in one hand all the offices, in the other the revenue, which is from 20 to 30 millions yearly? Yet we are called on to support him in taking that, which such men as Webster, Clay, and Binney, say ought not to have been taken.

L.

Public Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, held at the public house of Benjamin Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, on Monday evening, the 10th of February; Christian Hertzler, Esq. was called to the chair, and John H. Withers appointed Secretary.

Whereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously apopted.

Whereas, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Bank of the United States has tended in a great degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency, to facilitate the operations of Government, regulating foreign and domestic exchange, and has been conducive to commercial prosperity, benefitting alike the Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic, and Labourer.

Resolved, That our commercial concerns are transacted through the medium of Banking institutions, organized and chartered by the state Legislatures, as well as by the Government of the United States, for the express purpose of facilitating the commercial intercourse of our country.

Resolved, That when those institutions are in full operation, any sudden check or restraint placed upon these lawful proceedings deeply affects the interests of all classes of the community where such institutions may be located.

Resolved, That a changeable and depreciated currency, is at all times a great evil, and has a tendency to retard the improvement of our country; that we have heretofore experienced all its evils.

Resolved, That since the present Bank of the United States has been in operation our currency has been sound and uniform, and the country highly prosperous.

Resolved, That since the pressure in the money market and the derangement of the currency of the country, business of every kind is paralized, a panic has seized upon the public mind, confidence between the banking institutions of our county is in a great measure destroyed, and individuals of all classes of the business community feel its effects.

Resolved, That we look upon this disastrous state of things as resulting in a great measure from the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, to State banks located in different parts of the Union.

Resolved, That with many of our fellow citizens throughout the country, we deeply deplore the excitement caused by this measure, so sudden, so unexpected and so destructive in its operations.

Resolved, That the poor, the industrious, and laboring part of the community, who have to provide day by day, for their subsistence, feel the pressure of the times most sensibly; while the capitalist may stand aloof and bid defiance to the storm, and actually increase his wealth from the scarcity of money.

Resolved, That a continuance of the present existing embarrasments will not only check the operations of all men of business, and thereby lessen the wages of the poor, as well as their chances of employment, but may also prostrate the operations of this commonwealth in completing those vast public improvements upon which many millions have already been expended.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a restoration of the public deposites to the national bank, and placing that institution upon the same footing it stood in, relative both to the Government and the public, before the deposites were removed, would have a tendency in a great measure to relieve the pressure upon the money market, to restore confidence to the local banks, to revive business, to allay the excitement existing throughout the country, and to restore the currency of the country to a sound and healthy condition.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Marietta Advocate, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

CHRISTIAN HERTZLER, Chairman.
JOHN H. WITHERS, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. H. B. Shaffner, SAMUEL PALMER of Elizabethtown, to Miss ELIZA HABAKER, of Washington.

By the same, on Thursday the 6th of February Mr. SAMUEL MCCLELLAN to Miss MARY FRYBERGER, both of Marietta.

By the same, on Tuesday the 11th of February, at Maytown, Mr. THOMAS JONSTON of York co. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Jacob Barr, of Maytown.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. O. Douglass, Mr. CHRISTIAN INHOFF to Miss CHRISTIANNA STAHL, both of Marietta.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,50	5,00	5,37
RYE FLOUR	325	4.14	3,62
CORN	40	53	47
WHEAT	95	100	1,04
RYE	55	66	66
OATS	25	31	30
CLOVERSEED	4.50	4,75	5.00
WHISKEY	20	24	24
PLAXSEED	150	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	15	"	"
EGGS	12		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16.00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11.50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$8,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from $10,00	to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from $35	to 45,00
Do do rough " " from $18	to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from $20	to 25,00
Barrel do " " from $7,	to 10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

ANTI-BANK MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Marietta and its vicinity opposed to the Bank of the United States, and in favor of the measures of the General Government in relation to the Public Deposites, will be held at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart on Saturday evening, February 15th, 1834.

MANY.

Feb. 13, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Rev. J. Hamilton, will preach in Zions Church, Marietta, on the 28th of February, at early candle light, on the Millenium, from Revelation, 20 chap. 6 verse.

Also, in Bainbridge, on the 4th of March, at candle light, from "Prove all things," 1st Thess. 5 chap. 21 verse.

Feb. 13, 1834.

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the Marietta Temperance Society will be held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. in the Presbyterian Church in this place. Addresses will be delivered by gentlemen of the Lancaster Bar. All persons are invited to attend.

Notice

Is hereby given that MARKS SNYDER of the Borough of Marietta, on the 29th of January, A. D. 1834, executed a voluntary deed of assignment to the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Marks Snyder, are requested to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present the same to the subscribers duly authenticated.

JACOB GLATZ,
JOHN BARR.

January 30, 1834 Assignees of Marks Snyder

Notice.

To the creditors of WILLIAM GODYEAR, deceased, late of the borough of Marietta, Lancaster county.

The subscribers have been appointed Auditors, to settle and adjust, the rates and proportions of the remaining assets in the hands of Henry B. Shaffner, Administrator, of the said William Goodyear deceased, to and amongst the creditors of the said deceased. Said Auditors therefore give notice, that they will meet at the Public House of Rieb & Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, on FRIDAY the 7th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

JACOB BAHN,
HENRY SULTZBACH,
JOHN PAULIS.

Marietta, February 13, 1834.

Attention

DONEGAL RANGERS.

You will parade on the 22d of February, at the Market House in the borough of Marietta, fully equipped, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Captain,
J. T. ANDERSON, O. S.

February 13, 1834.

Attention

PENNSYLVANIA GRAYS.

You will meet for parade in Market Square, on Saturday the 22d of February, at 1 o'clock P. M. completely equipped.

By order of the Captain,
JAMES SWORDS, O. S.

February 13, 1834.

Columbia Artillerists.

Assemble for parade at the TOWN HALL, on Saturday the 22d of February, instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. completely equipped and provided with 18 rounds of blank cartridge.

By order of the Captain,
W. RITTENHOUSE, O. S.

☞ It is hoped that every member of the Company will have his uniform and arms properly cleaned and in good order, and appear on the ground precisely at the hour stated.

Columbia Feb. 13, 1834.

Valuable Property

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that large and commodious

Brick Dwelling House,
AND LOT OF GROUND,

in the Borough of Marietta, now occupied by him as a Store and dwelling house. The property is situated on the South East corner of Market Square, very advantageous for doing public business, the Lot is under the best improvement, being supplied with a well of never failing water, a good cistern at the back door, good stabling, and all kinds of fall and summer fruit. Also, an adjoining

House and Lot of Ground,

in the Market Square.

Persons wishing to view the above described property, are requested to call on

JAMES STEEL.

Marietta, Feb. 6th, 1834.

ASSIGNEES SALE.

Will be sold by public outcry, at the house of JOHN FISHER, (Pump maker) of the borough of Marietta, on Friday, the 21st day of February, the following personal property, viz: The celebrated *Running Horses,*

Spanker, John Stanley, and Bolton Eclipse.

Also, at the same time, *a HORSE well calculated for either Saddle or Harness,* one Saddle, Bridle and Harness, one Cow, 1 Secretary, 1 Time piece, one elegant Sleigh, one ten plate Stove, 1 Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Chest, a quantity of Carpeting, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, a small lot of LUMBER and WOOD, with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

JOHN HERTZLER, Jr.
FREDERICK HAINES,
Assignees.

Marietta, February 6, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by Public Sale, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart, the following Real property of JOHN FISHER, (Pump maker) of the borough of Marietta,

A Lot of Ground,

No. 128 situated on the corner of Chesnut & Front streets, on which is erected a *TWO STORY*

FRAME HOUSE,

with a Cistern at the back door; a building erected for the pumpmaking business, having every convenience; also, good Stabling; being in that part of the borough, called New Haven.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated in that part of the Borough called New Haven, fronting on the River and extending from the River to the canal, and situated between the Bridge crossing the Canal and the property of Hertzler and Wilson.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the above described property at Private Sale, before the 20th of March, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on either of the Assignees.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known, by

JOHN HERTZLER, Jr.
FREDERICK HAINES,
Assignees.

Marietta, February 6th, 1834.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late WILLIAM GREEN, deceased, of the borough of Marietta, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of April next; and all persons having claims against the said estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

CATHARINE GREEN, *Executrix.*

Marietta, Feb. 6th, 1834.

Valuable Property

For Sale.

Will be sold by the subscribers at PUBLIC SALE, on

Saturday the 22d of February,

at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, the following property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND,

fronting on Market Street, in said borough, under a state of high improvement, upon which there is erected a commodious two story

Brick Dwelling House,

Also a convenient

STORE HOUSE,

with good Stabling, this property is situated in one of the most business parts of the borough.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a large and convenient

WARE HOUSE,

situated in that part of the borough, commonly called New Haven, which Ware House extends from the River to the Canal, and to which are attached four

Lots of Ground,

fronting on the Canal and River, the above Ware House is the most commodious and extensive of the kind in the borough, and is well worthy the attention of *business men.*

The terms and conditions upon which the above property will be disposed of, will be made known on the day of sale by the subscribers.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta January 7, 1834.

Pine Wood

For SALE at CHIQUES SAW MILL, price 50 cents per half Cord.

January 11, 1833.

HARDWARE,
Drugs, Paints, Oils and
DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep, and has on hand a good supply of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,
GROUND SPICES
Mahogony Veneirs,
Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

MARIETTA
English & Classical Academy

This Institution, under the supervision of Theodore W. Simpson, A. M. will be opened for the admission of PUPILS, in the building lately erected at the corner of Gay and Walnut streets, on TUESDAY, December *Third.* The Male department will be under the immediate direction and government of the Principal. The Female department, will be conducted by Miss C. SIMPSON, who has had considerable experience in teaching. The various branches of a

Classical & English Education

will be taught. The following list comprises a part of the regular course of instruction, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Use of the Globes, Mental and Moral Philosophy, higher branches of Mathematics, Greek and Latin Classics, French, Music, Drawing &c.

The pupils will be divided into classes, according to the attainments of each. Exercises in COMPOSITION and DECLAMATION, will be required of all of suitable age and acquirements.

Terms of tuition will vary from three to six Dollars, according to the nature of the studies.

Drawing, French, Music, and Fancy work extra.

Miss SUTHERLAND, who has had four years experience as an *Instructress* of Music, having taught at Baltimore and Bethlehem with much satisfaction to her employers, will give lessons on the Piano and Guitar.

Drawing and Fancy work, per quarter	$5,00
Fancy work	8,00
French	6,00
Music on the Piano or Guitar	8,00

Stationary furnished, if desired, at a moderate rate.

The Principal will receive a few female boarders into his family, at the low rate of $25 per quarter, for board, tuition, &c. Board can be had in respectable familes from $1,75cts to $2,00 per week.

Application for Admission, can be made either to Mr. Simpson or any one of the following Trustees,

James Mehaffey, Dr. Samuel Huston, Rev. O. Douglass, Christian Hertzler, James Wilson.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, that two story

Log House & 2 Lots of ground

situate on Constitution street in Marietta, adjoining lands of Jacob Musser, deceased, the River and Canal.

The property is well calculated for public business, and would be a desirable situation for a Pilot.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the proprietor residing in Maytown.

GEORGE FERREE.

January 4, 1834.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Dr. JACOB GLATZ,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET HOUSE,

MARIETTA.

Has just RECEIVED a large and general assortment of fresh

Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

Paints Oils, &c., which with his former stock, makes his ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. And all of which he offers for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Comprising in part of the following articles, viz:

Turkey Opium	Pill Hyddragrure
Flour Sulpher	do Calomel, do Jalap
Lima Bark, best	do Assafœtida, do Lee's
do. common	do Dyotts, do Scotts
Turkey Rhubarb, true	do Hoopers genuine
Sugar of Lead common	do German, do Quinine
do. best,	do Blue Mass
Bol. Armenia	Stone Ochre
Sal. Epsom	Yellow Ochre
Pulv. Columba root,	Vermillion
do. root,	Corrosive Sublimate
Soap balls best	Arsenic, Cobalt
Mortification powder	White Oxyd Bismuth
Fox glove,	Black do, Sal Tarter
Teradesiana,	Sal. C. C. Volatile
Jalap pulv.	Caster Fibre
Radix Jalap	Ergot
Magnesia com.	Lasses Calamanris
Magnesia calcined	Storox, Steel Filings
Crome green	Paints in boxes
do. yellow,	Cowhage
Manna flake	Pulv. Colocynth
White Vitrol	Oil Cubebs, do Croton
Red Saunders,	do black Pepper
yellow do.	do Mustard
Arrow Root pulv.	do Wormseed
red Wafers, mixed do.	do Peppermint
Grain of Paradise,	do Spearmint
Gum Elastic,	do Cinnamon,
Salt Rochell,	do Lemon
Super Carb Soda,	do Camomile
Sal Eratis,	do Burgamot
Calomel ppt.	do Pennyroyal
Dovers powders	do Sassafras
Sulphate Quinine,	Origanum, do Juniper
Tarter Emetc,	do Lavender
Drop Lake,	do Monardo
Saffron best, do. com,	do Clove, do Succini
Flors Benzoin,	do Vitriol, do Tansey
Cayenne Pepper	do Hemlock, do Picis
do. black	do Almond
Alspice	do Wintergreen
Cinnamon, Cloves	do Savan, do Camphor
Orange peel, Sago	Oil Nine, do Spike
Pulv. Ipecacuana	do Stone, do St. John
Gum Arabic	Balsam Demaltha
Patent Green	Balsam Copavia
Galangal root	do Canada, do Peru
Oris root	do Tolu, do Sulpher
Valerian do.	Nutgalls, Prunel Sal
Columbo do.	Isinglass, bitter Apple
Radix Gentian do.	Tapicoa, Nux Vomica
Race Ginger do.	Blacking of all sorts
Elecampaign do.	Swaims Panacea
Liquorice do.	Albrights Columbian
Radiz Angelica Root,	Syrup, Indian Specific
Mezeron do.	Tooth Powder
Zedozing do	Bateman's Drops
Blue Smaltz	Court Plaster black
Frosting	do Flesh color
Com. Emery, Fine do.	Lip Salve, Bear's Oil
Rhubarb Pulvis	Cologne water,
Cantharides viscatories	Milk Roses, Jnjube
Prepared Chalk,	Paste or Pectoral Gum
Lump white	Fire King's tooth ache
French Chalk	drops, Pomatum,
Red Chalk	Harlem Oil
Writing Sand	Indelible Ink, Gold leaf
Sand paper fine	Godfreys Cordial
do. coarse	British Oil, Opodeldoc
Cream Tarter	Breast Pipes
Gum Amber	Sucking Bottles
do Aloes	Nipple Shells
do Copal	Trusses of all sizes
do Shellac	Male and Female Syr
do Tragacanth	inges, Spirits Wine
do Arabic	Spirits Turnpentine
do Catechu	Boiled Flaxseed Oil,
do Guiacum	Flaxseed Oil
do Bonzoin	Sperm Oil
do Assafœtida	Pumice Stone
do Kino	Amber Beeds
do Gamboge	Adhesive Plaster
do Myrrh	Patent Stove blacking
Gum Olibian,	Hair Powder
do Elmi	Lamp Wicks
do Hastic	Colts Foot
do Camphor	Segars Spanish
Tongua Beans	do Half, do common
Spanish Indigo	Powder and Shot
Bengal do.	Paint Brushes
Fig blue	Tamerinds
Flowers of Emery	White Lead
White wax	Logwood, Calmr do
Yellow do.	Fustic chipt,
Cochinella	Harts Horn
Red Precipitate	Black Oil Varnish
Nut Megs, May Shell	Sheep Skins, Salt Petre
Prussian blue	Vials by the Gross
Hira Picra	Jodine Extracts,
White Precipitate	English Quils
Bacchus Laurel	common do
Cardamon seeds	Judkins Ointment
Sealing Wax black	German Tapers
Red do.	Soda Powders
Pulv. Gal Aleppo	Quicksilver
Galls Aleppo	Liquorice Ball
Caustic Potass	do Refined
Caustic Lunar, Mace	Casteel Soap, Ladies do
Carbonate Potass	Horse Powder
Ground Spices.	Lamp Black
Superior Wine Bitters	Camel Hair Pencils

Just Received, a fresh supply of Albright's

Columbian Syrup.

Also a supply of

Swaim's Panacea.

Marietta June 16, 1833.

For Rent.

That well known

TAVERN HOUSE

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two tories High,

with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the second; a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with two LOTS OF GROUND, every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years, those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business please make early application to the owner, residing on the premises.

LEWIS LEADER.

Marietta December 28, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost. C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

AGENT AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

IN LOCUST STREET, first House above Mr. Klines Tan Yard, MARIETTA.

The subscriber has the honor to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened an OFFICE for the *PURCHASE and SALE of REAL ESTATE* of every description. Agency business in general,

DRAWING DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BILLS OF SALE, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, TAVEN LICENCES, LEASES, &c.

JOHN TROUT.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

W. W. TROUT,

Fancy Milliner & Dress Maker.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Marietta and its vicinity, that she will attend to their demands in her line, at the shortest notice.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets whitened and pressed in the neatest manner. Apply at the first house above Mr. Kline's Tan Yard.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, ☞ to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.

March 14, 1833.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR.
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, that two story

Log House & 2 Lots of ground

situate on Constitution street in Marietta, adjoining lands of Jacob Musser, deceased, the River and Canal.

The property is well calculated for public business, and would be a desirable situation for a Pilot.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the proprietor residing in Maytown.

GEORGE FERREE.

January 4, 1834.

Notice.

JOHN FISHER of the Borough of Marietta (Pumpmaker) having this day assigned and transferred to the Subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed for the benefit of his Creditors, the terms of which are that the Judgment Creditors are to be first paid according to priority, after which, the residue of the proceeds to be paid and distributed to and amongst all his other creditors, who shall within 60 days from this date execute a release to him of all claims upon him in future. Notice is therefore given to his creditors, that the deed of assignment, may be seen by calling on John Hertzler, one of the undersigned assignees, where also they can see a release prepared for their execution, if they shall see proper to accept the terms offered in said assignment.

FREDERICK HAINES,
JOHN HERTZLER.

Marietta, January 21, 1834.

Eagle Hotel.

MARKET SQUARE, MARIETTA,

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years this celebrated stand, formerly designated as COLEMAN H. TAYLOR'S, which they intend to refit in the most splendid and convenient manner, for the accommodation of BOARDERRS, TRAVELLERS, AND VISITERS.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their *BAR* shall be furnished with the best *LIQUORS*, their *TABLE* with the earliest and best the season can afford, and no pains nor expense spared to render all those comfortable who will bestow their patronage on them. The *STABLING* is surpassed by none, and an attentive hostler will always be retained. REIB & LIBHAR.

April 11, 1833.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Maytown, last quarter ending December 31, 1833.

Dorothy Smith, John Brant, Christian Longenecker, jr. John Denison, Henry Musser, Jacob Like, John Breneman, Harmon Long, Andrew Armstrong, George Horn, Frederick Sherbone, John Wagoner, William Brown 4, John Buller, Samuel Long, Samuel Kain.

GEORGE FERREE, P. M.

Maytown January 4, 1834.

New and Splendid Assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS

Just Received at the Store of Forster & Law

Consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

fashionable SATINETTS, CASHMERE & TIBAT SHAWLS, and a great variety of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which are offered uncomonly low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by the subscribers,

FORSTER & LAW.

Marietta October 24, 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Marietta Lancaster county, Pa. January 1st, 1834.

B

Briteman John, 2, Brokle John, Barnard B. Uriah, Bambrick John.

C

Carney Dinis, Cohick Daniel, Cormany Martin, Clentenick Isaac, 2.

D

Deace Robert, Dunkle Christian, Davise George.

G

Gamber John.

H

Heistand Jacob, 2, Hartman Peter, Holmes Henry, Holinger Margaret.

K

Kampt George, Kelley John.

L

Lewis Abel, Landis Samuel, Lesher George, Lecture William.

M

Miller Maria, M'Collum Dennis, Miller John, Musselman John.

N.

Neisely Peter.

R

Ream George, 3, Reynold Richard, Rose Elisha, Reading William.

S

Scheufele Conrad, Seaman Hester, Snyder Abraham.

T

Tarbox William, Test Jacob, Toner Mary Mrs, Tibbes Benjamin, Toman John.

V

Vollmer Christian.

Y

Young Samuel.

JACOB GLATZ, *Post Master.*

Marietta January 4, 1834.

C. Inhofe.

Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Goceries, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 12, 1833.

Public Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Doner, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them to

DANIEL GROSH,
Administrator.

January 11, 1834.

James Noble,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of

BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta.

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards,

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists, Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters: Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally, both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

References as to capacity enquire of

WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H. GOODMAN,

October 12, 1833.

Stray Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in West Donegal township, about one mile & a half from Maytown, and one mile west of the Donegal church, on the 26th of NOVEMBER 1833, a Red and white spotted COW, Hip shot, supposed to be eight years old.

The owner is desired to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN REASER.

West Donegal township, Dec. 28, 1833.*

INSURANCE AGAINST

FIRE!

HOUSES, BARNS, GOODS, LUMBER YARDS, and other property insured, on application at the agency office of the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia next door below the office of the Columbia Spy.

Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At private sale.

The THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE where formerly the Marietta Bank was kept.

Also, a ONE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE &c. will now be sold.

his property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

For terms please make early application to the subscriber, who is the *Agent* for the Bank of the United States, and who by a resolution of the Board, is authorised to sell the same without reserve.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21, 1833.—tf

COFFEE HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Marietta and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, and that he will attend to all work entrusted to him, in the most neat and expeditious manner.

N. B. Jobbing of all kinds attended to in the most expeditious manner.

CHARLES RINEHART.

Residence in front street, Marietta, 2 squares below McKinney's tavern.

Marietta, November 16th, 1833.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

GREENBANK'S

Periodical Library.

Containing, in the cheapest possible form, a republication of new and standard works:—*Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, Popular Science, Personal Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing and approved Poems.* It is published weekly, in numbers of 48 octavo pages each, at $5 per annum in advance, and contains matter equal to 208 pages more than any other Periodical in America at the same price. The following works have been already republished in the "Library," viz:

VOLUME I.—1. The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education; by E. Biber, Ph. Dr. 2. History of Peter the Great, with a preliminary sketch of the History and Statistics of Russia; by General Count Philip de Segur. 3. Notes of a journey thro' France and Italy; by William Hazlitt. 4. The last Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb. 5. The Wounded Spirit, a Tale of Life; by D. M. Moir. 6. The life of Carl Theodor Kœrner, the German Warrior Poet; by his father. 7. Martial and Miscellaneous Poems of Kœrner. 8. Kœrner's Prose Tales. 9. Tours in Upper India and the Himalaya Mountains, &c. by Major Archer. 10. The Game of Life by Leitch Ritchie. 11. The Young Poet, a Fragment of Autobiography; from Tales of Field and Flood; by J. Malcolm. 12. Helen Waters, from the same. 13. The Brothers, from the same. 14. The Rival; by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula. 15. Anecdotes of Painters.

VOLUME II.—1. Critical Sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron. 2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa. 3. Notes of a Tour in Albania. 4. Biographical and critical sketches of Sir James Mackintosh and Lord Brougham. 5. Service afloat, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer. 6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fletcher, (late Miss Jewsbury.) 7. Sketch of the genius and character of Wordsworth with selections from his Lyrical Ballads. 8. Nine Months' residence in New Zealand. 9. The Life of Mahomet; from the Library of useful knowledge. 10. History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire by Edward Upham, Esq. M. R. A. S. 11. The Tyroler, by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula. 12. Domestic Manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Carmichael, five years a resident in the Islands. 13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce. 14. Men and Things, viz. The Times we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography.

The London Editions of the above works were originally published in more than *thirty volumes*, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOLLARS, and have been offered to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of Two Dollars and Fifty cents! exclusive of postage.

The *Periodical Library* will consist of Four Volumes in the course of the year; each volume to make upwards of six hundred and twenty pages.

The first number with which the subscription begins, was published on the 10th May, from which time complete sets can be furnished. Address, post paid,

T. K. GREENBANK, & Co.

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

January 11, 1834.

Prospectus

Of a Newspaper published in the City of Washington, and entitled

The Moderator.

It will be the aim of the Editor to conduct this paper upon the broad principles of republicanism, in the Jeffersonian sense of the term. Actuated as he trusts, by an ardent desire to contribute his humble support to these principles, he ventured, in his first prospectus, to express a preference for the Hon. John M'Lean of Ohio, as a candidate for the next Presidency. In honestly and openly repeating this avowal, he disclaims all design of improper interference with the public sentiment; and while it is his determination to yield a firm support to Mr. McLean, as a Presidential candidate, he does not intend to make the existence of his paper to depend solely, or even chiefly, upon its devotion to the interests of any individual. The MODERATOR is to be a republican Journal, and it is to that confidence which fidelity to republican principles can alone secure, that the Editor mainly looks for support. It is because under the present circumstances of our country he believes John McLean to be the man best calculated to give efficient action to republican principles, and not on account of any personal considerations, that he advocates his political elevation.

THE MODERATOR is published weekly, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or three dollars payable at the end of the year. The sheet is large, the typographical execution neat, and it will be the aim of the Editor, by industry, care, and elaborate condensation of matter, to present weekly a full and impartial notice of every thing of prominent interest in the political world. A Washington paper of this description has long been a desideratum. There are many individuals in our large towns and cities, and scattered throughout our country, who dislike the tax of a daily or tri-weekly paper, but who, it is believed, will readily contribute their support to a well conducted weekly. It is to meet the want, in part at least, that the weekly form has been chosen.

Letters relating to the Editorial department may be addressed to William R. Collier, Washington City; and business letters to the Publisher, JOHN M'DONALD.

Washington, November 6, 1833.

TERMS OF THE MODERATOR.—To individual subscribers, $2.50 cents per annum in advance; or $3,00, payable at the end of the year. If the cash is paid within three months from the time of subscribing, the payment will be considered in advance.

2. Companies of five or more persons, and paying through a single agent, shall be entitled to receive their papers at $2,00 each per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months, as above; or, at $2,50 cents each payable at the end of the year.

☞ Subscriptions to the TRI-WEEKLY MODERATOR, which will be issued as soon as circumstances will permit, are solicited. Price Five Dollars per annum.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.